

In Römpp, "Chemie Lexikon", 1995, page 2233, under the entry "Kieselgele", likewise only the properties and uses which are already known, inter alia as thixotropic agent, are described.

An increase in activity or a widening of the activity spectrum of, for example, herbicides having foliar action on weeds outside the known area of use on addition of silica gels has not been described and was also not to be expected.

To improve the activity of known crop protection agents, the prior art proposes specific additives or specific cocomponents developed for this purpose. In general, mineral oils and vegetable oils and their derivatives, and also specific surfactants, for example polysaccharides, ethoxylated triglycerides, ethylene oxide or propylene oxide copolymer adducts with ethylenediamine as central starter unit, polyethoxylated fatty acids and amides thereof and also ethoxylated alkylaryl alcohols having typically 6 - 10 oxyethylene units are employed here.

The amount of such additives or bioactivators that is required varies between 100 g/l of ready-to-use preparation to from 2 to 3 l per ha, for example in the case of the mineral and vegetable oils as tank mix partners of the herbicides having foliar action.

It was not possible with any of these products to extend the activity spectrum of, for example, active compounds employed as herbicides to other weeds and to improve the activity at the same time.

Recent studies have shown that the use of aqueous suspension concentrates generally offers advantages compared to emulsions. Thus, the use of solvents which are toxicologically and ecotoxicologically objectionable, such

Moreover, the concentration of the active compounds can be considerably increased (cf. DE 43 29 974). These advantages reduce, for example, packaging, transport and also storage costs considerably.

It was the object of the present invention to improve the activity spectrum and the activity of known active crop protection agents and to provide novel, more effective crop protection compositions.

This object was surprisingly achieved by the features of the main claim. Preferred embodiments are characterized in the subclaims.

In addition to the expected effects when rendering suspensions thixotropic and on use as a filler in powders and granules, the simultaneous use of the inorganic adsorbents selected according to the invention, preferably the use of silicic acid, aluminosilicates and/or aluminium oxides in combination with specific surfactants in powders, granules and aqueous suspension concentrates of active compounds having foliar or systemic action resulted in an unexpected increase in the activity potential and in a widening of, in particular, the weed application spectrum, compared with conventionally formulated emulsion preparations and suspension concentrates.

The silicic acid used can be colloidal silicic acid, generally referred to as silica gel, but also the so-called pyrogenic silicic acid, generally referred to as Aerosil. Aluminium oxide in all its modifications and hydrated forms and aluminosilicates, in particular

the specific surfactants selected according to the invention likewise exhibited a surprising activity-increasing effect and resulted in a widening of the application spectrum. Preference is given to using silica gel. The inorganic adsorbents selected according to the invention can be added in proportions of from 0.5 to 25.0% by weight, preferably in proportions of from 2.0 to 15.0% by weight, to the novel crop protection compositions according to the invention.

Sum
The surfactants to be employed according to the invention are selected from the group of ethoxylated C₆ to C₂₀ alcohols, preferably C₈-C₁₆, of the ethylene/propylene oxide block copolymers, if appropriate comprising ethylene diamine as starter unit, and of the alkyl ether sulphates and their combinations. It is also possible to employ ethoxylated castor oil. Preference is given to using ethoxylated tridecanols having from 5 to 13 ethylene oxide units, sodium, potassium or ammonium alkyl ether sulphates, in particular sodium, potassium or ammonium fatty alcohol diglycol ether sulphates or mixtures of these surfactants. Particular preference is given to using the surfactants Volpo T/785, Volpo T/10, Genapol LRO, Emulsogen, Pluronic types or mixtures of these surfactants, which are known per se. The proportion of surfactant in the crop protection compositions according to the invention is from 5.0 to 40.0% by weight, preferably from 7 to 35% by weight, particularly preferably between 10.0 and 25% by weight. X

The sum of the proportions of adsorbents selected according to the invention and surfactants selected according to the invention is from 5.5 to 45.0% by weight, preferably from 15.0 to 25.0% by weight.

As herbicidally active compounds, the novel crop protection compositions according to the invention comprise herbicides which have both foliar action and soil and foliar action from the groups of the urea derivatives, the carbamates, biscarbamates, diphenyl ethers, pyridolylacetic acid derivatives, pyridazines, triazines, triazinones, uracils, sulphonylureas, benzofuran derivatives and also glufosinate and glyphosate, and their salts or esters, and also mixtures of some selected active compounds. Preference is given to using phenmedipham (PMP), desmedipham (DMP), met amitron and/or ethofumesate.

Suitable fungicidally active compounds are morpholines, azols, phthalimides or piperidines, suitable insecticides are pyrethroids, carbamates or organophosphates, and the possible salts or esters and also mixtures of selected abovementioned active compounds. The proportion of active compound in the crop protection compositions according to the invention is from 5.0 to 75.0% by weight, preferably from 15.0 to 55.0% by weight.

In addition to these components, the crop protection composition according to the invention may comprise auxiliaries and/or carriers known per se which are customarily used for suspension concentrates. Antifreeze agents, stabilizers, antifoams, wetting agents and dispersants and also, if appropriate, other fillers may be mentioned by way of example. Reference may also be made here to DE 43 29 974. The wetting agent and dispersant can be selected, for example, from the groups of the phosphated di- or tristyrenephenol ethoxylates in the phosphate form and/or of the lignin sulphonates. Preference is given to using ethoxylated tristyrenephenol phosphates, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, zinc or ammonium lignin sulphonates, in particular mixed calcium/magnesium/zinc lignin sulphonate salts, or mixtures of these agents.

Particular preference is given to Tensiofix LX Special, Soprophor FL, Soprophor FL 60 or mixtures of these agents.

The crop protection compositions according to the invention are prepared by processes known per se, for example the wet milling principle. To this end, the individual components (active compounds and auxiliaries) are finely ground with an appropriate amount of water in a suitable apparatus, for example a bead mill.

The components are preferably adjusted to a degree of fineness of from 0.5 to 20 μm , in particular to a degree of fineness of < 10 μm . In the case of solid preparations (granules or powders), use is likewise made of methods corresponding to the prior art.

In the formulation form/appearance of a suspension concentrate, the crop protection compositions according to the invention exhibit, in addition to the known toxicological and ecotoxicological advantages, surprisingly an additionally increased biological potential in the control of weeds which as yet has not been able to be controlled using equivalent application rates of known preparations.

Thus, compositions prepared using the adsorbent/surfactant combination according to the invention make it possible for the first time to employ crop protection agents from the group of the carbamates and biscarbamates for controlling camomile species, for example *Matricaria chamomilla* (MATCH) and *Matricaria inodora* (MATIN). Hitherto, it has not been possible to control camomile species satisfactorily, either using the active compound desmedipham, or using the active compound phenmedipham, or using a 1:1 mixture or a combination of the abovementioned

active compounds with ethofumesate (cf. the examples below). Satisfactory control has hitherto only been possible by using further herbicides (for example met amitron).

Furthermore, it was possible to reduce the amount of composition applied by from 10 to 20% at the same activity, for example, by employing the crop protection compositions according to the invention from the field of the triazinones, for example in the cultivation of sugar beet, as shown by the example below.

The table shows the scores obtained in a herbicide trial in sugar beet. A conventional met amitron SC was compared, at an equivalent application rate in l/ha, but with reduced amounts of active compound per ha, with a met amitron SC according to the invention.

(6.5 l/ha \times 700 g/l = 4550 g/ha compared with 6.5 l/ha \times 500 g/l = 3275 g/ha corresponding to -28.4%)

Preparation	l/ha	CHEAL	VIOAR	POLSS	MATCH	GALAP	MEAN
met amitron 700 g/l SC	6.5	98	92	90	100	73	91
met amitron SC according to the invention, 550 g/l	6.5	100	88	96	100	80	93

Table 1

The combination of two active compounds having foliar action, i.e. phenmedipham and desmedipham, whose known activity spectra are limited to broad-leaved weeds, with insufficient activity against camomile, showed, at an identical application rate of active compound per ha, a considerably improved activity compared to an emulsion

The following examples and recipes are intended to illustrate the invention, without limiting it.

Suspension concentrate A:

	g/l
desmedipham	160
phenmedipham	160
Soprophor FL 60	25
Volpo T/7 85	100
Genapol LRO	30
Tensiofix LX Spezial	5
silica gel SM 614	40
antifreeze agent	40
stabilizer	1
antifoam	5
water	ad 1 l

Suspension concentrate B:

	g/l
desmedipham	35
phenmedipham	100
ethofumesate	200
Pluronic	55
Genapol LRO	150
silica gel SM 614	35
antifreeze agent	60
stabilizer	0.5
antifoam	5
water	ad 1 l

Suspension concentrate C:

	g/l
desmedipham	320
Soprophor FL	30
Volpo T/7 85	135
Genapol LRO paste	15
Tensiofix LX Spezial	3
silica gel SM 514	37
antifreeze agent	45
stabilizer	0.5
antifoam	5
water	ad 1 l

Suspension concentrate D:

	g/l
phenmedipham	320
Soprophor FL 60	45
Volpo T/10	120
Genapol LRO	45
Tensiofix LX Spezial	5
silica gel SM 614	45
antifreeze agent	40
stabilizer	1.0
antifoam	7
water	ad 1 l

X
X

antifreeze agent	45	antifreeze agent	40
stabilizer	0.5	stabilizer	1.0
antifoam	5	antifoam	7
water	ad 1 l	water	ad 1 l

Suspension concentrate E:

	g/l
metamitron	550
Hoechst LFS	35
Genapol LRO	40
Volpo T/10	120
silica gel Tixosil 38A	37
antifreeze agent	35
antifoam	5
stabilizers	1
water	ad 1 l.

Example 1:

Correlation of activity (%) and silica gel content (g/l)
for a PMP/DMP mixture:

The effect of the addition of silica gel on the activity potential of a crop protection composition becomes evident when comparing a basic recipe without and with varying silica gel content. A phenmedipham/desmedipham suspension concentrate (PMP/DMP) having varying silica gel content was compared with a phenmedipham/desmedipham emulsion concentrate Betanal ® AM 11 EC from Hoechst Schering AgrEvoGmbH (Betanal AM 11 comprises PMP/DMP in a ratio of 1:1) without silica gel.

The results are shown in Table 2 and Figure 1.

Correlation of activity (%) and silica gel content (g/l) for a PMP/DMP mixture at the same application rate of active compounds/ha				
Silica gel content in a suspension according to the invention (series 1)	0	20	30	40
Activity %	56.6	85.8	90.8	94.2
*Betanal AM 11 EC without silica gel (series 2)	0	0	0	0
Activity %	75	75	75	75

Table 2

Example 2: Comparison of the activity of two crop protection compositions

A crop protection composition according to the invention (suspension concentrate B; SC B) which comprised 320 g/l of desmedipham was compared with a crop protection composition known from the prior art (Betanal® AM from Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH; Betanal AM comprises only desmedipham; EC), which comprised 160 g of desmedipham/l. 0.75 l of the suspension concentrate according to the invention (SC B)/ha and 1.5 l of Betanal AM (EC)/ha were applied (this corresponds to equivalent amounts/ha). The results are shown in Tab. 3 and Fig. 2.

GALAP:	Galium aparine	MATCH:	Matricaria chamomilla
MATIN:	Matricaria inodora	STEME:	Stellaria media
CHEAL:	Chenopodium album	POLPE:	Polygorium persicara

[illegible]

The substantially improved activity of the crop protection compositions according to the invention becomes evident when the relative fresh weights of the weeds are compared. The suspension A according to the invention (SC A) was compared with Betanal[®] AM 11 from AgrEvo which comprised DMP and PMP in a ratio of 1:1.

Relative fresh weight is defined as the mass of the above-ground parts of the plants of a treated sample in comparison with the mass of an untreated control sample (=100%).

The results are shown in Table 4 and Figure 3.

<u>Comparison of the relative fresh weights at two different application rates</u>								
Product	Appli- cation rate [l/ha]	BEAVA	POLPE	MATCH	MATIN	STEME	CHEAL	GALAP
Betanal AM 11	4	67	4	23	15	27	0	1
SC A	2	55	8	0	0	1	0	0
Betanal AM 11	2	90	31	54	38	50	0	6
SC A	1	73	14	1	2	13	0	6

GALAP: Galium aparine

MATCH: Matricaria chamomilla

MATIN: Matricaria inodora

STEME: Stellaria media

CHEAL: Chenopodium album

POLPE: Polygorium persicara

BEAVA: Beta vulgaris

Table 4

Example 4:

Example 4 shows a comparison of the activity of approved emulsion concentrates (Betanal AM and Betanal AM 11) with suspension concentrate according to the invention having a proportion of silica gel of 40 g/l or 20 g/l at different application rates.

Both the integral (6 species) and the species-specific activity is substantially increased when the composition according to the invention is employed.

Variant	Active compounds (g/l)	Appli- cation rate (l/ha)	Activity %		
			ø*		
			6 species	Matin**	Match***
Standard EC Betanal ®AM11	80 + 80 DMP + PMP	1	22.6	0	0
		2	46.5	45	10
		4	75	75	50
Suspension according to the invention SC A (Code No. 8102- 005I97 comprising 40 g of silica gel/l)	160 + 160 DMP + PMP	0.5	46.6	65	55
		1	82.3	97	97
		2	94.2	100	100

Variant	Active compounds (g/l)	Appli- cation rate (l/ha)	Activity %		
			σ*	Matin**	Match***
Standard EC Betanal ® AM	160 DMP	1	20	0	30
		1.5	35	20	30
		2	46.7	20	40
Suspension according to the invention SC B (Code No. 8101- 006I97 comprising 20 g of silica gel/l)	320 DMP	0.5	35.8	20	60
		0.75	49	35	60
		1	62	75	70

Table 5

- * Galium aparine, matricaria chamomilla, matricaria inodore, stellaria media, Chenopodium album and polygonum persicaria
 - ** Matricaria inodora
 - *** Matricaria chamomilla
- Betanal ® registered trademark of Hoechst Schering
AgrEvo GmbH

Example 5:

Comparison of approved emulsion concentrates with suspension concentrates according to the invention comprising the active compounds ethofumesate, phenmedipham and desmedipham with a proportion of silica gel of 40 g/l.

	l/ha	GALAP	MATCH	MATIN	STEME	CHEAL	POLPE
Betanal Progress comprising	1	75	90	99	75	99	80
PMP 75; DMP 25; Etho 150 g/l							
SC according to the invention comprising	0.75	75	95	100	88	100	90
PMP 100; DMP 33; Etho 200 g/l							

Table 6

Table 7 below states the type and group association of the cocomponents used.

Cocomponent	Type	Chem. group
Volpo T 7 85 and T 10	Wetting agent	Polyethoxylated alcohols
Genapol LRO	Wetting agent	Fatty alcohol diglycol ether sulphate Na salt
Tensiofix LX Special	Dispersant	Lignin sulphonate
Soprophor F1 and F1 60	Dispersant	Ethoxylated tristyrene- phenol phosphate
Emulsogen	Wetting agent	Ethoxylated castor oil
Pluronic	Dispersant	Ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block polymer
Hoechst LFS	Dispersant	Poly(arylalkyl)phenol polyethylene glycol phosphoric ester, triethanolammonium salt

Table 7